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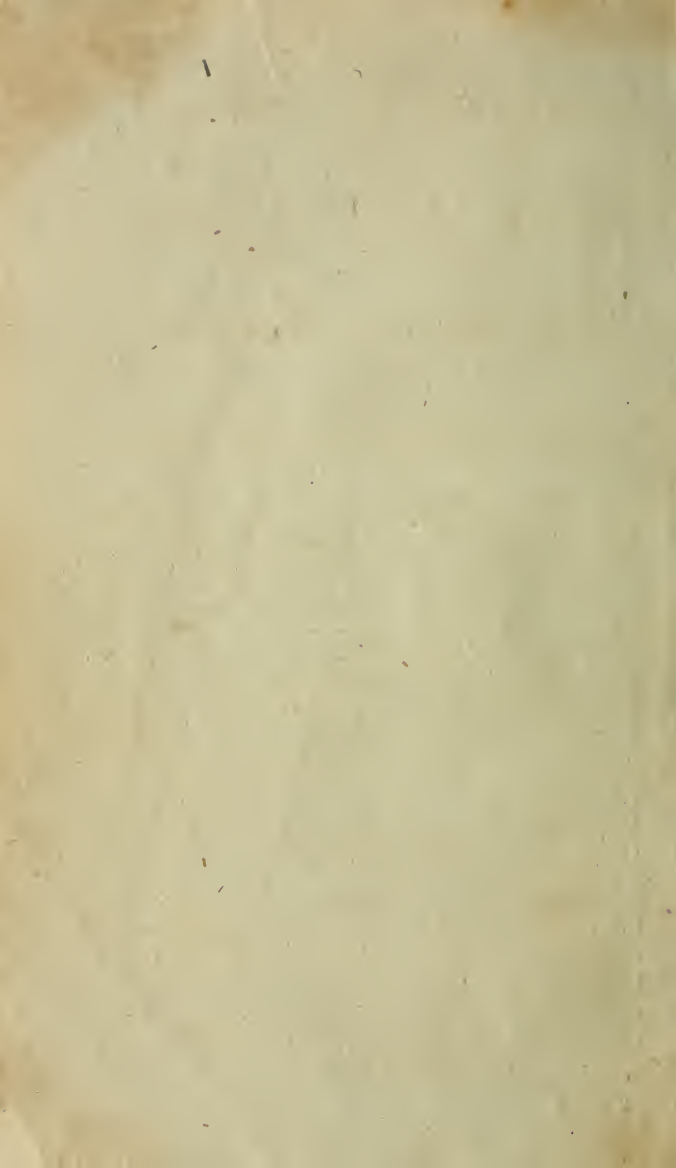




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THE  
LIFE AND ADVENTURES  
OF  
*PETER PORCUPINE,*

WITH

A FULL AND FAIR ACCOUNT

OF

All his Authoring Transactions;

Being a sure and infallible Guide for all enterprising young  
Men who wish to make a Fortune by writing

P A M P H L E T S.

---

BY PETER PORCUPINE Himself.

Wm. Cobbett

" Now you lying Varlets, you shall see how a plain tale will put  
you down."

SHAKESPEARE.

---

PHILADELPHIA :

Printed for, and sold by, WILLIAM COBBETT, at  
No. 25, North Second-street, opposite Christ Church.

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1797.

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ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

1903

# P R E F A C E.

**T**HE celebrated Dean of St. Patrick somewhere observes, that a man of talents no sooner emerges from obscurity, than all the blockheads are instantly up in arms against him. Fully persuaded of the truth of this observation, I should have been prepared for hostility, had I imagined myself a man of talents; but, knowing the contrary too well, I little expected that the harmless essays from my pen would have conjured up against me this numerous and stupid host. It is their misfortune never to form a right conception of any person or thing, and therefore their abuse is not always a certain proof of merit in the object on which it is bestowed: their ignorance lessens the honour conferred by their envy, hatred and malice.

I have long been the butt of the silly aspersions of this grovelling tribe; but their spite never discovered itself in its deepest colours, till they saw me as they imagined "issue from poverty to the appearance of better condition." Then it was that their gall ran over,

and jaundiced their whole countenances ; then it was that the stupidest of all stupid gazettes, that lewd and common strumpet, the *Aurora*, became pregnant with the following *bastard*, as abundant in falsehood as any one that ever sprang from the loins of *Poor Richard*.

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FOR THE AURORA.

---

HISTORY OF PETER PORCUPINE.

---

“ Mr. BACHE,

“ As the people of America may not be  
 “ informed who PETER PORCUPINE is, the  
 “ celebrated manufacturer of *lies*, and re-  
 “ tailer of *filth*, I will give you some little  
 “ account of this pestiferous animal. This  
 “ wretch was obliged to *abscond* from his dar-  
 “ ling *Old England* to avoid being turned off  
 “ into the other world before, what he sup-  
 “ posed, his time. It may be well imagined,

## P R E F A C E.

v

“ that in a land of liberty and flowing with  
 “ milk and honey, his *precipitate retreat* could  
 “ not have been owing to any offence com-  
 “ mitted against the government very honour-  
 “ able to himself. Gnawed by the worm that  
 “ never dies, his own wretchedness would  
 “ ever prevent him from making any attempt  
 “ in favour of human happiness. His usual  
 “ occupation at home was that of a *garret-*  
 “ *scribler*, excepting a little *night-business* oc-  
 “ casionally, to supply unavoidable exigen-  
 “ cies; Grubb-street did not answer his pur-  
 “ poses; and being scented by certain tip-  
 “ stiffs for something more than scribbling,  
 “ he took a *French leave* for France. His  
 “ evil genius pursued him there, and *as his*  
 “ *fingers were as long as ever*, he was obliged as  
 “ suddenly to leave the Republic, which has  
 “ now drawn forth all his venom for her  
 “ attempt to do him *justice*. On his arrival  
 “ in this country, he figured some time as  
 “ a *pedagogue*; but as this employment scarce-  
 “ ly furnished him salt to his porridge, he  
 “ having been literally without hardly bread  
 “ to eat, and not a second shirt to his back,  
 “ he resumed his old occupation of scribbling,  
 “ having little chance of success in the other  
 “ employments which drove him to this coun-  
 “ try. His talent at *lies* and *Billingsgate rhe-*  
 “ *toric* introduced him to the notice of a  
 “ certain foreign agent, who was known

“ during the Revolution by the name of  
“ *traitor*. This said agent has been seen to  
“ pay frequent visits to PETER. To atone  
“ for his transgressions in the mother coun-  
“ try, as well as to get a little more bread  
“ to eat than he had been accustomed to, he  
“ enlisted in the cause of his gracious Ma-  
“ jesty. From the extreme of poverty and  
“ filth, he has suddenly sprouted into at least  
“ the appearance of better condition ; for he  
“ has taken a house for the sale of his large  
“ poison, at the enormous rate of *twelve hun-*  
“ *dred dollars a year*, and has *paid a year's rent*  
“ *in advance* ! ! The public will now be  
“ enabled to account for the overflowings of  
“ his gall against the Republic of France,  
“ and the Republicans of this country, as well  
“ as his devotion to the cause of tyranny and  
“ of Kings. From the frequency of visits  
“ paid him by the agent already mentioned,  
“ and his sudden change of condition, *secret*  
“ *service-money* must have been liberally em-  
“ ployed ; for his zeal to make atonement to  
“ his mother country seems proportioned to  
“ the magnitude of his offence, and the *gui-*  
“ *neas* advanced. As this *fugitive felon* has  
“ crept from his hole, his *quills* will now be-  
“ come harmless ; for hitherto they have only  
“ excited apprehension because the beast who  
“ shot them was concealed. I have a num-  
“ ber of anecdotes respecting him, that I will

“ soon trouble you with, for the amusement of  
“ the public. This statement will convince  
“ PETER, that I know him well, and that I  
“ have only disclosed a part of the truth.

“ PAUL HEDGEHOG.”

---

This *Paul Hedgehog* I know nothing of. I can hardly suppose that he is one of my cousins at New-York: if he be, for the honour of our family; I hope that he is a bastard. But, let Paul be what he will, he is not the only one who has attempted to sink me in the opinion of a public that has ever honoured my essays with distinguished marks of approbation. I have been well informed, that it is currently reported that Mr. Thomas Bradford, the Book-seller, “ put a coat upon my back,” and that, when I was first favoured with his patronage, I had not a “ second shirt to my back.”

Were I to calculate upon the usual operations of truth and gratitude, I should look upon it as impossible that insinuations of this kind had ever been thrown out by Mr. Bradford, or any of his family; but, now-a-days, in this happy age of reason and liberty, we see such extraordinary things happen in the

world, that to doubt, at least, does not argue an excess of credulity or incredulity.

Let the propagators of all these falsehoods be who they may, I am much obliged to them for giving me this opportunity of publishing the History of my Life and Adventures, a thing that I was determined to do, whenever a fair occasion offered, and which never could have been so well timed as at the moment when I am stepping into a situation, where I may probably continue for the rest of my life.

I here remember well what I said in my *Observations on the Emigration of Doctor Priestley*.

“ No man has a right to pry into his neighbour’s private concerns ; and the opinions of every man are his private concerns, while he keeps them so ; that is to say, while they are confined to himself, his family and particular friends ; but, when he makes those opinions public ; when he once attempts to make converts, whether it be in religion, politics, or any thing else ; when he once comes forward as a candidate for public admiration, esteem or compassion, his opinions, his principles, his motives, every action of his life, public or private, become the fair subject of public discussion.”

This is a principle I laid down in the first original page I ever wrote for the press. On



this principle it is, that I think myself justified in the present publication, and that I am ready to approve of others for publishing whatever they may know concerning me. Let them write on, till their old pens are worn to the stump: let the devils sweat; let them fire their balls at my reputation, till the very prefs cries out murder. If ever they hear me whine or complain, I will give them leave to fritter my carcass and trail my guts along the street, as the French fans-culottes did those of Thomas Mauduit:

The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the country and its inhabitants. The author describes the various tribes and their customs, and also the different languages spoken in the country. He also mentions the different religions and superstitions of the people. The second part of the book is devoted to a description of the government and the laws of the country. The author describes the different forms of government and the different laws that are in force. He also mentions the different taxes and duties that are levied on the people. The third part of the book is devoted to a description of the commerce and industry of the country. The author describes the different kinds of goods that are produced and traded, and also the different methods of transport and communication. He also mentions the different professions and occupations of the people. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a description of the military and naval forces of the country. The author describes the different kinds of weapons and armor that are used, and also the different tactics and strategies that are employed. He also mentions the different naval vessels and the different methods of navigation. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a description of the science and arts of the country. The author describes the different kinds of sciences and arts that are practiced, and also the different methods of teaching and learning. He also mentions the different books and manuscripts that are written and preserved. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a description of the history and genealogy of the country. The author describes the different events and battles that have taken place, and also the different families and dynasties that have ruled the country. He also mentions the different legends and traditions that are passed down from generation to generation. The seventh part of the book is devoted to a description of the geography and topography of the country. The author describes the different mountains, rivers, and lakes, and also the different climates and seasons. He also mentions the different kinds of plants and animals that are found in the country. The eighth part of the book is devoted to a description of the population and demographics of the country. The author describes the different kinds of people that live in the country, and also the different ways of life and customs. He also mentions the different kinds of diseases and ailments that are common in the country. The ninth part of the book is devoted to a description of the economy and finance of the country. The author describes the different kinds of money and coins that are used, and also the different methods of trade and commerce. He also mentions the different kinds of taxes and duties that are levied on the people. The tenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the culture and society of the country. The author describes the different kinds of festivals and celebrations that are held, and also the different ways of life and customs. He also mentions the different kinds of art and literature that are produced in the country. The eleventh part of the book is devoted to a description of the religion and spirituality of the country. The author describes the different kinds of religions and beliefs that are practiced, and also the different methods of worship and prayer. He also mentions the different kinds of temples and churches that are built and used. The twelfth part of the book is devoted to a description of the law and justice of the country. The author describes the different kinds of laws and courts that are in force, and also the different methods of dispute resolution. He also mentions the different kinds of punishments and penalties that are imposed on the people. The thirteenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the education and learning of the country. The author describes the different kinds of schools and universities that are established, and also the different methods of teaching and learning. He also mentions the different kinds of books and manuscripts that are written and preserved. The fourteenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the health and medicine of the country. The author describes the different kinds of diseases and ailments that are common, and also the different methods of treatment and prevention. He also mentions the different kinds of medicines and herbs that are used. The fifteenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the agriculture and farming of the country. The author describes the different kinds of crops and animals that are raised, and also the different methods of cultivation and rearing. He also mentions the different kinds of tools and equipment that are used in farming. The sixteenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the industry and manufacturing of the country. The author describes the different kinds of goods that are produced, and also the different methods of production and distribution. He also mentions the different kinds of factories and workshops that are established. The seventeenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the transportation and communication of the country. The author describes the different kinds of roads and bridges that are built, and also the different methods of transport and communication. He also mentions the different kinds of ships and boats that are used for transport. The eighteenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the defense and security of the country. The author describes the different kinds of military and naval forces that are maintained, and also the different methods of defense and security. He also mentions the different kinds of fortifications and castles that are built. The nineteenth part of the book is devoted to a description of the foreign relations and diplomacy of the country. The author describes the different kinds of treaties and agreements that are signed, and also the different methods of negotiation and diplomacy. He also mentions the different kinds of embassies and consulates that are established. The twentieth part of the book is devoted to a description of the general state and condition of the country. The author describes the different kinds of problems and challenges that the country faces, and also the different ways of addressing and solving them. He also mentions the different kinds of reforms and changes that are implemented. The twenty-first part of the book is devoted to a description of the future prospects and hopes of the country. The author describes the different kinds of goals and aspirations that the country has, and also the different ways of achieving them. He also mentions the different kinds of challenges and obstacles that the country may face in the future. The twenty-second part of the book is devoted to a description of the conclusion and summary of the book. The author describes the different kinds of findings and conclusions that have been reached, and also the different ways of summarizing the book. He also mentions the different kinds of recommendations and suggestions that are made for the future. The twenty-third part of the book is devoted to a description of the index and references of the book. The author describes the different kinds of index and references that are provided, and also the different ways of using them. He also mentions the different kinds of sources and materials that are used in the book. The twenty-fourth part of the book is devoted to a description of the appendix and supplementary material of the book. The author describes the different kinds of appendix and supplementary material that are provided, and also the different ways of using them. He also mentions the different kinds of charts and tables that are included in the book. The twenty-fifth part of the book is devoted to a description of the preface and introduction of the book. The author describes the different kinds of preface and introduction that are provided, and also the different ways of using them. He also mentions the different kinds of acknowledgments and thanks that are given to the people who have helped in the writing of the book. The twenty-sixth part of the book is devoted to a description of the title page and cover of the book. The author describes the different kinds of title page and cover that are provided, and also the different ways of using them. He also mentions the different kinds of design and layout that are used in the book. The twenty-seventh part of the book is devoted to a description of the bibliography and list of sources of the book. The author describes the different kinds of bibliography and list of sources that are provided, and also the different ways of using them. He also mentions the different kinds of references and citations that are used in the book. The twenty-eighth part of the book is devoted to a description of the glossary and list of terms of the book. The author describes the different kinds of glossary and list of terms that are provided, and also the different ways of using them. He also mentions the different kinds of definitions and explanations that are given for the terms used in the book. The twenty-ninth part of the book is devoted to a description of the notes and footnotes of the book. The author describes the different kinds of notes and footnotes that are provided, and also the different ways of using them. He also mentions the different kinds of references and citations that are used in the book. The thirtieth part of the book is devoted to a description of the index and references of the book. The author describes the different kinds of index and references that are provided, and also the different ways of using them. He also mentions the different kinds of sources and materials that are used in the book.

The first part of the book is devoted to a description of the country and its inhabitants.

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THE,  
LIFE AND ADVENTURES  
OF  
*PETER PORCUPINE.*

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**T**O be descended from an illustrious family certainly reflects honour on any man, in spite of the sans-culotte principles of the present day. This is, however, an honour that I have no pretension to. All that I can boast of in my birth, is, that I was born in Old England; the country from whence came the men who explored and settled North America; the country of Penn, and of the father and mother of General Washington.

With respect to my ancestors, I shall go no further back than my grand-father, and for this plain reason, that I never heard talk of any prior to him. He was a day-labourer, and I

have heard my father say, that he worked for one farmer from the day of his marriage to that of his death, upwards of forty years. He died before I was born, but I have often slept beneath the same roof that had sheltered him, and where his widow dwelt for several years after his death. It was a little thatched cottage with a garden before the door. It had but two windows; a damson tree shaded one, and a clump of filberts the other. Here I and my brothers went every Christmas and Whitsuntide, to spend a week or two, and torment the poor old woman with our noise and dilapidations. She used to give us milk and bread for breakfast, an apple pudding for our dinner, and a piece of bread and cheese for supper. Her fire was made of turf, cut from the neighbouring heath, and her evening light was a rush dipped in grease.

How much better is it, thus to tell the naked truth, than to descend to such miserable shifts as Doctor Franklin has had recourse to, in order to persuade people, that his forefathers were men of wealth and consideration. Not being able to refer his reader to the herald's office for proofs of the fame and antiquity of his family, he appeals to the etymology of his name, and points out a passage in an obsolete book, whence he has the conscience to insist on our concluding, that, in

the Old English language, a *Franklin* meant a man of *good reputation and of consequence*. According to Doctor Johnson, a Franklin was what we now call a gentleman's steward or land-bailiff, a personage one degree above a bumbailiff, and that's all.

Every one will, I hope, have the goodness to believe, that my grandfather was no philosopher. Indeed he was not. He never made a lightning rod nor bottled up a single quart of sun-shine in the whole course of his life. He was no almanack-maker, nor quack, nor chimney-doctor, nor soap-boiler, nor ambaffador, nor printer's devil: neither was he a deist, and all his children were born in wedlock, The legacies he left, were, his scythe, his reep-hook, and his flail; he bequeathed no old and irrecoverable debts to an hospital: he never *cheated the poor during his life, nor mocked them in his death*. He has, it is true, been suffered to sleep quietly beneath the green-sword; but, if his descendants cannot point to his statue over the door of a library, they have not the mortification to hear him daily accused of having been a whoremaster, a hypocrite and an infidel. )

My father, when I was born, was a farmer. The reader will easily believe, from the poverty of his parents, that he had received no very

brilliant education: he was, however, learned, for a man in his rank of life. When a little boy, he drove the plough for two-pence a day, and these his earnings were appropriated to the expenses of an evening school. What a village school-master could be expected to teach, he had learnt, and had besides considerably improved himself in several branches of the mathematicks. He understood land surveying well, and was often chosen to draw the plans of disputed territory: in short, he had the reputation of possessing experience and understanding, which never fails, in England, to give a man in a country place, some little weight with his neighbours. He was honest, industrious, and frugal; it was not, therefore, wonderful, that he should be situated in a good farm, and happy in a wife of his own rank, like him, beloved and respected.

So much for my ancestors, from whom, if I derive no honour, I derive no shame.

I had (and I hope I yet have) three brothers: the eldest is a shop-keeper, the second a farmer, and the youngest, if alive, is in the service of the Honourable East India Company, a private soldier, perhaps, as I have been in the service of the king. I was born on the ninth of March, 1766: the exact age of my brothers I have forgotten, but I remember hav-

ing heard my mother say, that there was but three years and three quarters difference between the age of the eldest and that of the youngest.

A father like ours, it will be readily supposed did not suffer us to eat the bread of idleness. I do not remember the time when I did not earn my living. My first occupation was, driving the small birds from the turnip seed, and the rooks from the peas. When I first trudged a-field, with my wooden bottle and my satchel swung over my shoulders, I was hardly able to climb the gates and stiles, and, at the close of the day, to reach home was a task of infinite difficulty. My next employment was weeding wheat, and leading a single horse at harrowing barley. Hoeing peas followed, and hence I arrived at the honour of joining the reapers in harvest, driving the team and holding the plough. We were all of us strong and laborious, and my father used to boast, that he had four boys, the eldest of whom was but fifteen years old, who did as much work as any three men in the parish of Farnham. Honest pride, and happy days!

I have some faint recollection of going to school to an old woman, who, I believe, did not succeed in teaching me my letters. In the winter evenings my father taught us all to

read and write, and gave us a pretty tolerable knowledge of arithmetic. Grammar he did not perfectly understand himself, and therefore his endeavours to teach us that, necessarily failed; for, though he thought he understood it, and though he made us get the rules by heart, we learnt nothing at all of the principles.

Our religion was that of the Church of England, to which I have ever remained attached; the more so, perhaps, as it bears the name of my country. As my ancestors were never persecuted for their religious opinions, they never had an opportunity of giving such a singular proof of their faith as Doctor Franklin's grandfather did, when he kept his Bible under the lid of a close-stool. (What a book-case!) If I had been in the place of Doctor Franklin, I never would have related this ridiculous circumstance, especially as it must be construed into a boast of his grandfather's having an extraordinary degree of veneration for a book, which, it is well known, he himself *durst* not believe in.

As to politics, we were like the rest of the country people in England; that is to say, we neither knew or thought any thing about the matter. The shouts of victory or the murmurs at a defeat, would now-and-then break



in upon our tranquillity for a moment; but I do not remember ever having seen a newspaper in the house, and most certainly that privation did not render us less free, happy, or industrious.

After, however, the American war had continued for some time, and the cause and nature of it began to be understood, or rather misunderstood, by the lower classes of the people in England, we became a little better acquainted with subjects of this kind. It is well known, that the people were, as to numbers, nearly equally divided in their opinions concerning that war, and their wishes respecting the result of it. My father was a partizan of the Americans: he used frequently to dispute on the subject with the gardener of a nobleman who lived near us. This was generally done with good humour, over a pot of our best ale; yet the disputants sometimes grew warm, and gave way to language that could not fail to attract our attention. My father was worsted without doubt, as he had for antagonist, a shrewd and sensible old Scotchman, far his superior in political knowledge; but he pleaded before a partial audience: we thought there was but one wise man in the world, and that that one was our father. He who pleaded the cause of the Americans had an advantage too, with young

minds: he had only to represent the king's troops as sent to cut the throats of a people, our friends and relations, merely because they would not submit to oppression, and his cause was gained. Speaking to the passions is ever sure to succeed on the uninformed.

Men of integrity are generally pretty obstinate in adhering to an opinion once adopted. Whether it was owing to this, or to the weakness of Mr. Martin's arguments, I will not pretend to say, but he never could make a convert of my father: he continued an American, and so staunch a one, that he would not have suffered his best friend to drink success to the king's arms at his table. I cannot give the reader a better idea of his obstinacy in this respect, and of the length to which this difference of sentiment was carried in England, than by relating the following instance.

My father used to take one of us with him every year to the great hop-fair at Wey-Hill. The fair was held at Old Michaelmas tide, and the journey was to us, a sort of reward for the labours of the summer. It happened to be my turn to go thither the very year that Long-island was taken by the British. A great company of hop-merchants and farmers

were just sitting down to supper as the post arrived, bringing in the extraordinary Gazette which announced the victory. A hop-factor from London took the paper, placed his chair upon the table, and began to read with an audible voice. He was opposed, a dispute ensued, and my father retired, taking me by the hand, to another apartment, where we supped with about a dozen others of the same sentiments. Here Washington's health, and success to the Americans, were repeatedly toasted, and this was the first time, as far as I can recollect, that I ever heard the General's name mentioned. Little did I then dream, that I should ever see the man, and still less that I should hear some of his own countrymen reviling and execrating him.

Let not the reader imagine, that I wish to assume any merit from this, perhaps mistaken, prejudice of an honoured and beloved parent. Whether he was right or wrong is not now worth talking about: that I had no opinion of my own is certain; for, had my father been on the other side, I should have been on the other side too, and should have looked upon the company I then made a part of as malcontents and rebels. I mention these circumstances merely to shew that I was not "nursed in the lap of aristocracy,"

and that I did not imbibe my principles, or prejudices, from those who were the advocates of blind submission. If my father had any fault, it was not being submissive enough, and I am much afraid my acquaintance have but too often discovered the same fault in his son.

It would be as useless as unentertaining to dwell on the occupations and sports of a country boy; to lead the reader to fairs, cricket-matches and hare-hunts. I shall, therefore, come at once to the epoch, when an accident happened that gave that turn to my future life, which at last brought me to the United States.

Towards the autumn of 1782, I went to visit a relation who lived in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth. From the top of Portsdown, I, for the first time, beheld the sea, and no sooner did I behold it than I wished to be a sailor. I could never account for this sudden impulse, nor can I now. Almost all English boys feel the same inclination: it would seem that, like young ducks, instinct leads them to rush on the bosom of the water.

But it was not the sea alone that I saw: the grand fleet was riding at anchor at Spit-

head. I had heard of the wooden walls of Old England: I had formed my ideas of a ship and of a fleet; but what I now beheld so far surpassed what I had ever been able to form a conception of, that I stood lost between astonishment and admiration. I had heard talk of the glorious deeds of our admirals and sailors, of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, and of all those memorable combats that good and true Englishmen never fail to relate to their children about a hundred times a year. The brave Rodney's victories over our natural enemies, the French and Spaniards, had long been the theme of our praise, and the burthen of our songs. The sight of the fleet brought all these into my mind; in confused order, is true, but with irresistible force. My heart was inflated with national pride. The sailors were my countrymen, the fleet belonged to my country, and surely I had my part in it, and all its honours: yet, these honours I had not earned; I took to myself a sort of reproach for possessing what I had no right to, and resolved to have a just claim by sharing in the hardships and the dangers.

I arrived at my uncle's late in the evening, with my mind full of my sea-faring project. Though I had walked thirty miles during the day, and consequently was well wearied,

I slept not a moment. It was no sooner day-light than I arose and walked down towards the old castle on the beach at Spit-head. For a sixpence given to an invalid I got permission to go upon the battlements: here I had a closer view of the fleet, and at every look my impatience to be on board increased. In short, I went from the castle to Portsmouth, got into a boat, and was in a few minutes on board the Pegasus man of war, commanded by the Right honourable George Berkley, brother to the Earl of Berkley.

The Captain had more compassion than is generally met with in men of his profession: he represented to me the toils I must undergo, and the punishment that the least disobedience or neglect would subject me to. He persuaded me to return home, and I remember he concluded his advice with telling me, that it was better to be led to church in a halter, to be tied to a girl that I did not like, than to be tied to the gang-way, or, as the sailors call it, married to *Miss Roper*. From the conclusion of this wholesome counsel, I perceived that the captain thought I had eloped on account of a bastard. I blushed, and that confirmed him in his opinion; but I declare to the reader, that I was no more guilty of such an offence than

Mr. Swanwick, or any other gentleman who is constitutionally virtuous. No; thank heaven, I have none of the Franklintonian crimes to accuse myself of; my children do not hang their hats up in other men's houses; I am neither patriot nor philosopher.

I in vain attempted to convince Captain Berkley, that choice alone had led me to the sea; he sent me on shore, and I at last quitted Portsmouth; but not before I had applied to the Port-Admiral, Evans, to get my name enrolled among those who were destined for the service. I was, in some sort, obliged to acquaint the Admiral with what had passed on board the Pegasus, in consequence of which my request was refused, and I happily escaped, sorely against my will, from the most toilsome and perilous profession in the world.

I returned once more to the plough, but I was spoiled for a farmer. I had, before my Portsmouth adventure, never known any other ambition than that of surpassing my brothers in the different labours of the field; but it was quite otherwise now; I sighed for a sight of the world; the little island of Britain seemed too small a compass for me. The things in which I had taken the most delight were neglected; the singing of the birds grew insipid, and even the heart-cheering cry of the

hounds, after which I formerly used to fly from my work, bound o'er the fields, and dash through the brakes and coppices, was heard with the most torpid indifference. Still, however, I remained at home till the following spring, when I quitted it, perhaps, for ever.

It was on the sixth of May, 1783, that I, like Don Quixotte, sallied forth to seek adventures. I was dressed in my holiday clothes, in order to accompany two or three lasses to Guildford fair. They were to assemble at a house about three miles from my home, where I was to attend them; but, unfortunately for me, I had to cross the London turnpike road. The stage-coach had just turned the summit of a hill and was rattling down towards me at a merry rate. The notion of going to London never entered my mind till this very moment, yet the step was completely determined on, before the coach came to the spot where I stood. Up I got, and was in London about nine o'clock in the evening.

It was by mere accident that I had money enough to defray the expences of this day. Being rigged out for the fair, I had three or four crown and half crown pieces (which most certainly I did not intend to spend) besides a



few shillings and half-pence. This my little all, which I had been years in amassing, melted away like snow before the sun, when touched by the fingers of the inn-keepers and their waiters. In short, when I arrived at Ludgate-Hill, and had paid my fare, I had but about half a crown in my pocket.

By a commencement of that good luck, which has hitherto attended me through all the situations in which fortune has placed me, I was preserved from ruin. A gentleman, who was one of the passengers in the stage, fell into conversation with me at dinner, and he soon learnt that I was going I knew not whither nor for what. This gentleman was a hop-merchant in the borough of Southwark, and, upon closer enquiry, it appeared that he had often dealt with my father at Wey-Hill. He knew the danger I was in; he was himself a father, and he felt for my parents. His house became my home, he wrote to my father, and endeavoured to prevail on me to obey his orders, which were to return immediately home. I am ashamed to say that I was disobedient. It was the first time I had ever been so, and I have repented of it from that moment to this. Willingly would I have returned, but pride would not suffer me to do it. I feared the scoffs of my acquaint-

tances more than the real evils that threatened me.

My generous preserver, finding my obstinacy not to be overcome, began to look out for an employment for me. He was preparing an advertisement for the news-paper, when an acquaintance of his, an attorney, called in to see him. He related my adventure to this gentleman, whose name was Holland, and who, happening to want an understrapping quill-driver, did me the honour to take me into his service, and the next day saw me perched upon a great high stool, in an obscure chamber in Gray's Inn, endeavouring to decypher the crabbed draughts of my employer.

I could write a good plain hand, but I could not read the pot-hooks and hangers of Mr. Holland. He was a month in learning me to copy without almost continual assistance, and even then I was of but little use to him; for, besides that I wrote a snail's pace, my want of knowledge in orthography gave him infinite trouble: so that for the first two months I was a dead weight upon his hands. Time, however, rendered me useful, and Mr. Holland was pleased to tell me that he was very well satisfied with me, just at the very moment when I began to grow extremely dissatisfied with him.

No part of my life has been totally unattended with pleasure, except the eight or nine months I passed in Gray's inn. The office (for so the dungeon, where I wrote, was called) was so dark, that, on cloudy days, we were obliged to burn candle. I worked like a galley-slave from five in the morning till eight or nine at night, and sometimes all night long. How many quarrels have I assisted to foment and perpetuate between those poor innocent fellows, John Doe and Richard Roe! How many times (God forgive me!) have I set them to assault each other with guns, swords, staves and pitch-forks, and then brought them to answer for their misdeeds before Our Sovereign Lord the King seated in His Court of Westminster! When I think of the *sajds* and *sosortbs* and the counts of tautology that I scribbled over; when I think of those sheets of seventy-two words, and those lines two inches a part, my brain turns. Gracious heaven! if I am doomed to be wretched, bury me beneath Iceland snows, and let me feed on blubber; stretch me under the burning line and deny me thy propitious dews; nay, if it be thy will, suffocate me with the infected and pestilential air of a democratic club room; but save me, O save me from the desk of a pettifogging attorney!

Mr. Holland was but little in the chambers himself. He always went out to dinner, while I was left to be provided for by the *Laundress*, as he called her. Those gentlemen of the law, who have resided in the inns of court in London, know very well what a *Laundress* means. Ours was, I believe, the oldest and ugliest of the officious sisterhood. She had age and experience enough to be Lady Abbess of all the nuns in all the convents of Irish-Town. It would be wronging the witch of Endor to compare her to this hag, who was the only creature that deigned to enter into conversation with me. All except the name, I was in prison, and this Weird Sister was my keeper. Our chambers were to me, what the subterraneous cavern was to Gil Blas: his description of the Dame Leonarda exactly suited my *Laundress*; nor were the professions, or rather the practice, of our masters altogether dissimilar.

I never quitted this gloomy recess except on Sundays, when I usually took a walk to St. James's Park, to feast my eyes with the sight of the trees, the grass, and the water. In one of these walks I happened to cast my eye on an advertisement, inviting all loyal young men, who had a mind to gain riches and glory, to repair to a certain rendezvous, where

they might enter into His Majesty's marine service, and have the peculiar happiness and honour of being enrolled in the Chatham Division. I was not ignorant enough to be the dupe of this morsel of military bombast; but a change was what I wanted; besides, I knew that marines went to sea, and my desire to be on that element had rather increased than diminished by my being penned up in London. In short, I resolved to join this glorious corps; and, to avoid all possibility of being discovered by my friends, I went down to Chatham, and enlisted into the marines as I thought, but the next morning I found myself before a Captain of a marching regiment. There was no retreating: I had taken a shilling to drink his Majesty's health, and his further bounty was ready for my reception.

When I told the captain (who was an Irishman, and who has since been an excellent friend to me), that I thought myself engaged in the marines: "By Jafus, my lad," said he, "and you have had a narrow escape." He told me, that the regiment into which I had been so happy as to enlist was one of the oldest and boldest in the whole army, and that it was at that moment serving in that fine, flourishing and plentiful country, Nova Scotia. He dwelt long on the beauties and riches of this terrestrial Paradise, and dismissed me,

perfectly enchanted with the prospect of a voyage thither.

I enlisted early in 1784, and, as peace had then taken place, no great haste was made to send recruits off to their regiments. I remained upwards of a year at Chatham, during which time I was employed in learning my exercise, and taking my tour in the duty of the garrison. My leisure time, which was a very considerable portion of the twenty-four hours, was spent, not in the dissipations common to such a way of life, but in reading and study. In the course of this year I learnt more than I had ever done before. I subscribed to a circulating library at Brompton, the greatest part of the books in which I read more than once over. The library was not very considerable, it is true, nor in my reading was I directed by any degree of taste or choice. Novels, plays, history, poetry, all were read, and nearly with equal avidity.

Such a course of reading could be attended with but little profit: it was skimming over the surface of every thing. One branch of learning, however, I went to the bottom with, and that the most essential branch too, the grammar of my mother tongue. I had experienced the want of a knowledge of gram-

mar during my stay with Mr. Holland ; but it is very probable that I never should have thought of encountering the study of it ; had not accident placed me under a man whose friendship extended beyond his interest. Writing a fair hand procured me the honour of being copyist to Colonel Debieg, the commandant of the garrison. I transcribed the famous correspondence between him and the Duke of Richmond, which ended in the good and gallant old Colonel being stripped of the reward, bestowed on him for his long and meritorious servitude.

Being totally ignorant of the rules of grammar, I necessarily made many mistakes in copying, because no one can copy letter by letter, nor even word by word. The Colonel saw my deficiency, and strongly recommended study. He enforced his advice with a sort of injunction, and with a promise of reward in case of success.

I procured me a Lowth's grammar, and applied myself to the study of it with unceasing assiduity, and not without some profit ; for, though it was a considerable time before I fully comprehended all that I read, still I read and studied with such unremitting attention, that, at last, I could write without falling into any very gross errors. The pains I

took cannot be described : I wrote the whole grammar out two or three times ; I got it by heart ; I repeated it every morning and every evening, and, when, on guard, I imposed on myself the task of saying it all over once every time I was posted sentinel. To this exercise of my memory I ascribe the retentiveness of which I have since found it capable, and to the success with which it was attended, I ascribe the perseverance that has led to the acquirement of the little learning of which I am master.

This study was, too, attended with another advantage : it kept me out of mischief. I was always sober and regular in my attendance ; and not being a clumsy fellow, I met with none of those reproofs, which disgust so many young men with the service.

There is no situation where merit is so sure to meet with reward as in a well disciplined army. Those who command are obliged to reward it for their own ease and credit. I was soon raised to the rank of Corporal, a rank, which, however contemptible it may appear in some people's eyes, brought me in a clear twopence *per diem*, and put a very clever worsted knot upon my shoulder too. Don't you laugh now, Mr. Swanwick ; a worsted knot is a much more



honourable mark of distinction than a *Custom-House badge*; though, I confess, the king must have such people as Tide-waiters as well as Corporals.

As promotion began to dawn, I grew impatient to get to my regiment, where I expected soon to bask under the rays of Royal favour. The happy day of departure at last came: we set sail from Gravesend, and, after a short and pleasant passage, arrived at Halifax in Nova Scotia. When I first beheld the barren, not to say hideous, rocks at the entrance of the harbour, I began to fear that the master of the vessel had mistaken his way; for I could perceive nothing of that fertility that my good recruiting Captain had dwelt on with so much delight.

Nova Scotia had no other charm for me than that of novelty. Every thing I saw was new: bogs, rocks and stumps, musquitoes and bull-frogs. Thousands of Captains and Colonels without soldiers, and of 'Squires without stockings or shoes. In England, I had never thought of approaching a 'Squire without a most respectful bow; but, in this new world, though I was but a Corporal, I often ordered a 'Squire to bring me a glass of grog, and even to take care of my knapsack.

We staid but a few weeks in Nova Scotia, being ordered to St. John's, in the Province of New Brunswick. Here, and at other places in the same Province, we remained till the month of September, 1791, when the regiment was relieved, and sent home.

We landed at Portsmouth on the 3d of November, and on the 19th of the next month I obtained my discharge, after having served not quite eight years, and after having, in that short space, passed through every rank, from that of a private sentinel to that of Serjeant Major, without ever being once disgraced, confined, or even reprimanded.— But, let my superiors speak for me, they will tell my friends and all my readers what I was during my servitude.

*“ By the Right Honourable Major Lord Edward  
 “ Fitzgerald, commanding his Majesty's 54th  
 “ Regiment of Foot, whereof Lieutenant General  
 “ Frederick is Colonel.”*

“ THESE are to certify, that the Bearer  
 “ hereof, WILLIAM COBBET, Serjeant Ma-  
 “ jor in the aforesaid Regiment, has served  
 “ honestly and faithfully for the space of  
 “ eight years, nearly seven of which he has  
 “ been a non-commissioned officer, and of

“ that time he has been five years Serjeant  
 “ Major to the Regiment ; but having very  
 “ earnestly applied for his discharge, he,  
 “ in consideration of his good behaviour and  
 “ the services he has rendered the regiment,  
 “ is hereby discharged.

“ Given under my hand and the seal  
 “ of the regiment, at Portsmouth,  
 “ this 19th day of December, 1791.

“ EDWARD FITZGERALD.”

I shall here add the orders, issued in the garrison of Portsmouth on the day of my discharge.

“ Portsmouth, 19th Dec. 1791. .

“ Serjeant Major Cobbett having most  
 “ pressingly applied for his discharge, at Ma-  
 “ jor Lord Edward Fitzgerald’s request,  
 “ General Frederick has granted it. Ge-  
 “ neral Frederick has ordered Major Lord  
 “ Edward Fitzgerald to return the Sergeant  
 “ Major thanks for his behaviour and con-  
 “ duct during the time of his being in the  
 “ regiment, and Major Lord Edward adds  
 “ his most hearty thanks to those of the Ge-  
 “ neral.”

After having laid these pieces before my reader, I beg him to recollect what the *Argus* of New York and the *Aurora* of Philadelphia have asserted concerning Peter Porcupine's being flogged in his regiment for thieving, and afterwards deserting. The monstrous, disorganizing, democratic gang were not aware that I was in possession of such uncontrovertible proofs as these.

I hope, I may presume that my character will be looked upon as good, down to the date of my discharge; and, if so, it only remains for me to give an account of myself from that time to this.

The democrats have asserted, as may be seen in the preface, that I got my living in London by "garret-scribbling," and that I was obliged to "take a *French Leave* for France, for some *night work*."—Now, the fact is, I went to France in March, 1792, and I landed at New York in the month of October following; so that, I had but three months to follow "garret-scribbling" in London. How these three months were employed it is not necessary to say here, but that I had not much leisure for "garret-scribbling" the ladies will be well convinced, when I tell them that I got a wife

in the time. As to the charge concerning "night work," I am afraid I must plead guilty, but not with my "fingers," as these malicious fellows would insinuate.—No, no, I am no relation to citizen *Plato*: the French ladies do not call me, the *Garçon Fendu*.

Before I go any further, it seems necessary to say a word or two about "French Leave." Did this expression escape the democrats in an unwary moment? Why "French Leave?" Do they wish to insinuate, that nobody but *Frenchmen* are obliged to fly from the hands of thief-catchers? The Germans, and after them the English, have applied this degrading expression to the French nation; but, is it not inconsistent, and even ungrateful, for those who are in the interest, and perhaps in the pay, of that magnanimous republic, to talk about "French Leave"? It is something curious that this expression should find a place in a paragraph wherein I am accused of abusing the French. The fact is, the friendship professed by these people, towards the French nation, is all grimace, all hypocrisy: the moment they are off their guard, they let us see that it is the abominable system of French tyranny that they are attached to, and not to the people of that country.—"French

“ Leave !” The leave of a *run-away*, a *thief*, a *Tom Paine* ! What could the most prejudiced, the bitterest Englishman have said more galling and severe against the whole French nation ? They cry out against me for “ *abusing*” the cut-throats of Nantz and other places, and for accusing the demagogue tyrants of robbery ; while they themselves treat the whole nation as thieves. This is the democratic way of washing out stains ; just as the sweet, and cleanly Sheelah washes her gentle Dermot’s face with a dishclout.

Leaving the ingenious citizens to extricate themselves from this hobble, or fall under the displeasure of their masters, I shall return to my adventures.—I arrived in France in March 1792, and continued there till the beginning of September following, the six happiest months of my life. I should be the most ungrateful monster that ever existed, were I to speak ill of the French people in general. I went to that country full of all those prejudices, that Englishmen suck in with their mother’s milk, against the French and against their religion : a few weeks convinced me that I had been deceived with respect to both. I met every where with civility, and even hospitality, in a degree that I never had been accustomed

to. I found the people, among whom I lived, excepting those who were already blasted with the principles of the accursed revolution, honest, pious, and kind to excess.

People may say what they please about the misery of the French peasantry, under the old government; I have conversed with thousands of them, not ten among whom did not regret the change. I have not room here to go into an inquiry into the causes that have led these people to become the passive instruments, the slaves, of a set of tyrants such as the world never saw before, but I venture to predict, that, sooner or later, they will return to that form of government under which they were happy, and under which alone they can ever be so again.

My determination to settle in the United States was formed before I went to France, and even before I quitted the army. A desire of seeing a country, so long the theatre of a war of which I had heard and read so much; the flattering picture given of it by Raynal; and, above all, an inclination for seeing the world, led me to this determination. It would look a little like coaxing for me to say, that I had imbibed principles of republicanism, and that I was ambitious to become a citizen of a free state, but this was really the case. I thought

that men enjoyed here a greater degree of liberty than in England; and this, if not the principal reason, was at least one, for my coming to this country.

I did intend to stay in France till the spring of 1793, as well to perfect myself in the language, as to pass the winter at Paris; but I perceived the storm gathering; I saw that a war with England was inevitable, and it was not difficult to foresee what would be the fate of Englishmen, in that country, where the rulers had laid aside even the appearance of justice and mercy. I wished, however, to see Paris, and had actually hired a coach to go thither. I was even on the way, when I heard, at Abbeville, that the king was dethroned and his guards murdered. This intelligence made me turn off towards Havre de Grace, whence I embarked for America.

I beg leave here to remind the reader, that one of the lying paragraphs, lately published in the lying *Aurora*, states, that I was whipped at Paris, and that hence I bear a grudge against the French Republic. Now, I never was at Paris, as I can prove by the receipts for my board and lodging, from the day I entered France to that of my leaving it; and, as to the Republic, as it is called, I could have no grudge against it; for the tyrants had not given it that name,



when I was so happy as to bid it an eternal adieu. Had I remained a few months longer, I make no doubt that I should have had reason to execrate it as every other man, woman, and child has, who has had the misfortune to groan under its iron anarchy.

Some little time after my arrival in this country, I sent Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, a letter of recommendation, which I had brought from the American Ambassador at the Hague. The following is a copy of the letter Mr. Jefferson wrote me on that occasion.

“ Philadelphia, Nov. 5th, 1792.

“ Sir,

“ In acknowledging the receipt of your favour of the 2d instant, I wish it were in my power to announce to you any way in which I could be useful to you. Mr. Short’s assurances of your merit would be a sufficient inducement to me. Public Offices in our government are so few, and of so little value, as to offer no resource to talents. When you shall have been here some small time, you will be able to judge in what way you

“ can set out with the best prospect of success,  
“ and if I can serve you in it, I shall be very  
“ ready to do it.

“ I am,

“ Sir,

“ Your very humble servant,

“ TH. JEFFERSON.”

I will just observe on this letter, that it was thankfully received, and that, had I stood in need of Mr. Jefferson's services, I should have applied to him; but as that did not appear likely to be the case, I wrote him a letter some few months afterwards, requesting him to assist a poor man, the bearer of it, and telling him that I should look upon the assistance as given to myself. I dare say he complied with my request, for the person recommended was in deep distress, and a *Frenchman*.

With respect to the authenticity of this letter there can be no doubt. I have shown the original, as well as those of the other documents here transcribed, to more than fifty gentlemen of the city of Philadelphia, and they may, at any time, be seen by any person of credit, who

wishes a sight of them. Nor have I confined the perusal of them to those who have the misfortune to be deemed aristocrats. Among persons of distant places, I have shown them to Mr. *Ketlatas* of New-York, who, I must do him the justice to say, had the candour to express a becoming detestation of the base cut-throat author of the threatening letter sent to Mr. Oldden.

I have now brought myself to the United States, and have enabled the reader to judge of me so far. It remains for me to negative two assertions which apply to my authoring transactions: the one is, that "Mr. Bradford *put a coat upon my back*;" and the other, that I am, or have been, "in the pay of a British Agent."

In the month of July, 1794, the famous Unitarian Doctor, fellow of the *Royal Society*, London, *citizen* of France, and delegate to the *Grande Convention Nationale* of notorious memory, landed at New-York. His landing was nothing to me, nor to any body else; but the fulsome and consequential addresses, sent him by the pretended patriots, and his canting replies, at once calculated to flatter the people here, and to degrade his country and mine, was something to me. It was my business, and the business of every man who thinks that

truth ought to be opposed to malice and hypocrisy.

When the "*Observations*" on the Emigration of this "martyr to the cause of liberty" were ready for the press, I did not, at first, offer them to Mr. Bradford. I knew him to retain a rooted hatred against Great Britain, and concluded, that his principles would prevent him from being instrumental in the publication of any thing that tended to unveil one of its most bitter enemies. I therefore addressed myself to Mr. Carey. This was, to make use of a culinary figure, jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. Mr. Carey received me as booksellers generally receive authors (I mean authors whom they hope to get but little by): he looked at the title from top to bottom, and then at me from head to foot.—"No, *my lad*," says he, "I don't think it will suit"—*My lad!*—God in heaven forgive me! I believe that, at that moment, I wished for another yellow fever to strike the city; not to destroy the inhabitants, but to furnish me too with *the subject of a pamphlet*, that might make me rich.—Mr. Carey has sold hundreds of the *Observations* since that time, and therefore, I dare say he highly approved of them, when he came to a perusal. At any rate, I must not forget to say, that he behaved honourably in the business; for, he promised not to make known the au-

thor, and he certainly kept his word, or the discovery would not have been reserved for the month of June, 1796. This circumstance, considering Mr. Carey's politics, is greatly to his honour, and has almost wiped from my memory that contumelious "*my lad.*"

From Mr. Carey I went to Mr. Bradford, and left the pamphlet for his perusal. The next day I went to him to know his determination. He hesitated, wanted to know if I could not make it a little *more popular*, adding that, unless I could, he feared that the publishing of it would endanger *his windows*. *More popular* I could not make it. I never was of an accommodating disposition in my life. The only alteration I would consent to was in the title. I had given the pamphlet the double title of, "*The Tartuffe Detected; or, Observations, &c.*" The former was suppressed, though, had I not been pretty certain that every press in the city was as little free as that to which I was sending it, the *Tartuffe Detected* should have remained; for, the person on whom it was bestowed merited it much better than the character so named by Molière.

These difficulties, and these fears of the bookseller, at once opened my eyes with respect to the boasted liberty of the press. Because the laws of this country proclaim to the

world, that every man may write and publish freely, and because I saw the newspapers filled with vaunts on the subject, I was fool enough to imagine that the press was really free for every one. I had not the least idea, that a man's windows were in danger of being broken, if he published any thing that was *not popular*. I did, indeed, see the words *liberty* and *equality*, the *rights of man*, the *crimes of kings*, and such like, in most of the bookseller's windows; but I did not know that they were put there to save the glass, as a free republican Frenchman puts a cockade tricolor in his hat to save his head. I was ignorant of all these *arcana* of the liberty of the press.

If it had so happened that one of the Whiskey-Boys had went over to England, and had received addresses from any part of the people there, congratulating him on his escape from a nation of ruffians, and beseeching the Lord that those ruffians might, "tread back the paths of *infamy* and *ruin*;" and if this emigrating *Martyr* in the cause of whiskey had echoed back the hypocritical cant, and if he and all his palavering addressers had been detected and exposed by some good American, in London, would not such an American have received the applause of all men of virtue and sense? And what would, or rather what would not, have been said here against the prostituted

press of Great Britain, had an English bookseller testified his fears to publish the truth, lest his windows should be dashed out?

The work that it was feared would draw down punishment on the publisher, did not contain one untruth, one anarchial, indecent, immoral, or irreligious expression; and yet the bookseller feared for his windows! For what? Because it was not *popular enough*. A bookseller in a *despotic* state fears to publish a work that is *too popular* and one in a *free* state fears to publish a work that is not *popular enough*. I leave it to the learned philosophers of the "Age of Reason" to determine in which of these states there is the most liberty of the press; for, I must acknowledge, the point is too nice for me: fear is fear, whether inspired by a Sovereign Lord the King, or by a Sovereign People.

I shall be told, that Mr. Bradford's fears were groundless. It may be so; but he ought to be a competent judge of the matter; he must know the extent of the liberty of the press better than I could. He might be mistaken, but that he was sincere appeared clearly from his not putting his name at the bottom of the title page. Even the "*Bone to Gnaw for the Democrats*," which did not appear till about six months afterwards, was "Published for the

“Purchasers.” It was not till long after the public had fixed the seal of approbation on these pamphlets, that they were honoured with the bookseller’s name. It was something curious that the second and third and fourth editions should be entitled to a mark of respect that the first was not worthy of. Poor little innocents! They were thrown on the parish like foundlings: no soul would own them, till it was found that they possessed the gift of bringing in the pence. Another singularity, is, they got into better paper as they advanced. So the prudent matron changes the little dirty ragged wench into a fine mademoiselle, as soon as she perceives that the beaux begin to cast their eyes on her.

But, it is time to return, and give the reader an account of my gains. The pecuniary concerns of an author are always the most interesting.

The terms on which Mr. Bradford took the “*Observations*,” were what booksellers call *publishing it together*. I beg the reader, if he foresees the possibility of his becoming an author, to recollect this phrase well. *Publishing it together* is thus managed: the bookseller takes the work, prints it, and defrays all expenses of paper, binding, &c. and the profits, if any, are divided between him and the author.—



Long after the "Observations" were sold off, Mr. Bradford rendered me an account (undoubtedly a very just one) of the sales. According to this account, my share of the profits (my share only) amounted to the enormous sum of *one shilling and seven-pence half-penny*, currency of the Sate of Pennsylvania (or, about eleven-pence three farthings sterling), quite entirely clear of all deductions whatsoever!

Now, bulky as this sum appears in words at length, I presume, that when  $1/7\frac{1}{2}$  is reduced to figures, no one will suppose it sufficient to put a coat upon my back. If my poor back were not too broad to be clothed with such a sum as this, God knows how I should bear all that has been, and is, and is to be, laid on it by the unmerciful democrats. Why!  $1/7\frac{1}{2}$  would not cover the back of a Lilliputian; no, not even in rags, as they sell here.

Besides, this clothing story will at once fall to the ground, when I assure the reader (and Mr. Carey will bear witness to the truth of what I say), that, when I offered this work for publication, I had as good a coat upon my back, as ever Mr. Bradford or any of his brother booksellers put on in their lives; and, what is more, this coat was my own. No taylor nor shoemaker ever had my name in his books,

After the *Observations*, Mr. Bradford and I published it together no longer. When a pamphlet was ready for the press, we made a bargain for it, and I took his note of hand, payable in one, two, or three months. That the public may know exactly what gains I have derived from the publications that issued from Mr. Bradford's, I here subjoin a list of them, and the sums received in payment.

|                                  | Dols. | Cents. |
|----------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Observations . . . . .           | 0     | 21     |
| Bone to Gnaw, 1st part . . . . . | 125   | 0      |
| Kick for a Bite . . . . .        | 20    | 0      |
| Bone to Gnaw, 2d Part . . . . .  | 40    | 0      |
| Plain English . . . . .          | 100   | 0      |
| New Year's Gift . . . . .        | 100   | 0      |
| Prospect . . . . .               | 18    | 0      |
|                                  | <hr/> | <hr/>  |
| Total                            | 403   | 21     |
|                                  | <hr/> | <hr/>  |

The best way of giving the reader an idea of the generosity of my bookseller, is, to tell him, that upon my going into business for myself, I offered to purchase the copy-rights of these pamphlets at the same price that I had sold them at. Mr. Bradford's refusing to sell, is a clear proof that they were worth more than he gave me, even after they had passed through several

editions. Let it not be said, then, that he put a coat upon my back.

My concerns with Mr. Bradford closed with *The Prospect from the Congress-Gallery*, and, as our separation has given rise to conjectures and reports, I shall trouble the reader with an explanation of the matter.

I proposed making a mere collection of the debates, with here and there a note by way of remarks: It was not my intention to publish it in Numbers, but at the end of the session, in one volume; but Mr. Bradford, fearing a want of success in this form, determined on publishing in Numbers. This was without my approbation, as was also a subscription that was opened for the support of the work. When about half a Number was finished, I was informed that many gentlemen had expressed their desire, that the work might contain a good-deal of original matter, and few debates. In consequence of this, I was requested to alter my plan; I said I would, but that I would by no means undertake to continue the work.

The first Number, as it was called (but not by me) was published, and its success led Mr. Bradford to press for a continuation. His son offered me, I believe, a hundred

dollars a Number, in place of eighteen ; and, I should have accepted his offer, had it not been for a word that escaped him during the conversation. He observed, that their customers would be much disappointed, for that, his *father had promised a continuation, and that it should be made very interesting.* This slip of the tongue, opened my eyes at once. What ! a bookseller, undertake to promise that I should write, and that I should write to please his customers too ! No ; if all his *customers*, if all the Congress with the President at their head, had come and solicited me ; nay, had my salvation depended on a compliance, I would not have written another line.

I was fully employed at this time, having a translation on my hands for Mr. Moreau de St. Mery as well as another work which took up a great deal of my time ; so that, I believe, I should not have published the *Censor*, had it not been to convince the *customers* of Mr. Bradford, that I was not in his pay ; that I was not the puppet and he the show-man. That, whatever merits or demerits my writings might have, no part of them fell to his share.

When Mr. Bradford found I was preparing to publish a continuation of the remarks on the debates, he sent me the following note :

“ SIR,

“ Send me your account and  
“ a receipt for the last publication, and your  
“ money shall be sent you by

Yours, &c.

“ THO. BRADFORD.”

“ Phila. April 22, 1796.

To this I returned for answer :

“ Philadelphia, 22d March, 1796.

“ SIR,

“ I have the honour to pos-  
“ sefs your laconic note ; but, upon my word,  
“ I do not understand it. The requesting of  
“ a receipt from a person, before any tender  
“ of money is made, and the note being  
“ dated April in place of March ; these things  
“ throw such an obscurity over the whole,

“ that I defer complying with its contents,  
 “ till I have the pleasure of seeing yourself.

“ I am

“ Your most obedient

“ Humble servant,

“ WM. COBBETT.”

This brought me a second note, in these words:

“ SIR,

“ Finding you mean to pursue  
 “ the *Prospect*, which you sold to me, I now  
 “ make a demand of the *fulfillment* of your  
 “ contract and if honour does not prompt  
 “ you to *fullfill* your engagements, you may  
 “ rely on an *applicaton* to the laws of my  
 “ country and make no doubt I shall there  
 “ meet you on such grounds as will convince  
 “ you I am not to be trifled with.

“ I am

“ Yours, &c.

“ THO. BRADFORD.”

“ March 22, 1796.

Here ended the correspondence, except that it might be said to be continued for about five minutes longer by the hearty laugh, that I bestowed on this *correct* and polite billet.

It is something truly singular, that Mr. Bradford should threaten me with a prosecution for not writing, just at the moment that others threatened me with a prosecution for writing. It seemed a little difficult to set both at open defiance, yet this was done, by continuing to write, and by employing another bookseller.

Indeed these booksellers, in general, are a cruel race. They imagine that the soul and body of every author that falls into their hands, is their exclusive property. They have adopted the bird-catchers' maxim: "a bird that can sing, and wont sing, ought to be made to sing." Whenever their devils are out of employment, the drudging goblin of an author must sharpen up his pen; and never think of repose till he is relieved by the arrival of a more profitable job. Then the wretch may remain as undisturbed as a sleep-mouse in winter, while the stupid dolt whom he has clad and fattened, receives the applause.

I now come to the assertion, that I am, or have been, in the pay of the British government.

In the first place the democrats swear that I have been " frequently visited by a certain " Agent," meaning I suppose Mr. Bond: to this I answer, that it is an abominable lie. I never saw Mr. Bond but three times in my life, and then I had business with him as the interpreter of Frenchmen, who wanted certificates from him, in order to secure their property in the conquered colonies. I never in my life spoke to, corresponded with, or even saw, to my knowledge, either of the British Ministers, or any one of their retinue. Mr. Bradford once told me, that Mr. Allen, the father-in-law of Mr. Hammond, said he was acquainted with me. If this gentleman did really say so, he joked, or he told a lie; for he never saw me in his life, that I know of.

A little while after the New Year's Gift was published, an attack was made in the *Argus* of New-York, on the supposed author of it; in consequence of which, this supposed author, or some one in his behalf, took occasion to observe, in Mr. Claypoole's paper, that it was uncandid to attribute to a gentleman of irreproachable character, what was well known to be the work of a democrat. I had a great mind to say at that time, what I shall now say; and that is, that let this gentleman be who he will, I think myself as good as he, and of as good a character too; and that, as to the dis-



honour attached to the publication, I am willing to take it all to myself.

It is hard to prove a negative; it is what no man is expected to do; yet, I think I can prove, that the accusation of my being in British pay is not supported by one single fact, or the least shadow of probability.

When a foreign government hires a writer, it takes care that his labours shall be distributed, whether the readers are all willing to pay for them or not. This we daily see verified in the distribution of certain blasphemous gazettes, which, though kicked from the door with disdain, flies in at the window. Now, has this ever been the case with the works of Peter Porcupine? Were they ever thrust upon people in spite of their remonstrances? Can Mr. Bradford say that thousands of these pamphlets have ever been paid for by any agent of Great Britain? Can he say that I have ever distributed any of them? No; he can say no such thing. They had, at first, to encounter every difficulty, and they have made their way supported by public approbation, and by that alone. Mr. Bradford, if he is candid enough to repeat what he told me, will say, that the British Consul, when he purchased half a dozen of them, insisted upon having them *at the wholesale price!* Did this look like a desire to

encourage them? Besides, those who know anything of Mr. Bradford, will never believe, that he would have lent his aid to a British Agent's publications; for, of all the Americans I have yet conversed with, he seems to entertain the greatest degree of rancour against that nation.

I have every reason to believe, that the British Consul was far from approving of some, at least, of my publications. I happened to be in a bookseller's shop, unseen by him, when he had the goodness to say, that I was a "*wild fellow.*" On which I shall only observe, that when the King bestows on me about five hundred pounds sterling a year, perhaps, I may become a *tame fellow*, and hear my master, my countrymen, my friends, and my parents, belied and execrated, without saying one single word in their defence.

Had the Minister of Great Britain employed me to write, can it be supposed that he would not furnish me with the means of living well, without becoming the retailer of my own works? Can it be supposed that he would have suffered me ever to have appeared on the the scene? It must be a very poor king that he serves, if he could not afford me more than I can get by keeping a book-shop. An Ambassador from a king of the Gypsies could not

have acted a meaner part. What! where was all the "gold of Pitt?" That gold which tempted, according to the democrats, an American Envoy to sell his country, and two-thirds of the Senate to ratify the bargain: that gold which, according to the Convention of France, has made one half of that nation cut the throats of the other half; that potent gold could not keep Peter Porcupine from standing behind a counter to sell a pen-knife or a quire of paper?

Must it not be evident, too, that the keeping of a shop would take up a great part of my time. Time that was hardly worth paying for at all, if it was not of higher value than the profits on a few pamphlets. Every one knows that the Censor has been delayed on account of my entering into business; would the Minister of Great Britain have suffered this, had I been in his pay? No; I repeat, that it is downright stupidity to suppose, that he would ever have suffered me to appear at all, had he even felt in the least interested in the fate of my works, or the effect they might produce. He must be sensible, that, seeing the unconquerable prejudices existing in this country, my being known to be an Englishman would operate weightily against whatever I might advance. I saw this very plainly myself; but, as I had a living to get, and as

I had determined on this line of business, such a consideration was not to awe me into idleness, or make me forego any other advantages that I had reason to hope I should enjoy.

The notion of my being in British pay arose from my having now-and-then taken upon me to attempt a defence of the character of that nation, and of the intentions of its government towards the United States. But, have I ever teased my readers with this, except when the subject necessarily demanded it? And if I have given way to my indignation when a hypocritical political divine attempted to degrade my country, or when its vile calumniators called it "an insular Bastile," what have I done more than every good man in my place would have done? What have I done more than my duty: than obeyed the feelings of my heart? When a man hears his country reviled, does it require that he should be paid for speaking in its defence?

Besides, had my works been intended to introduce British influence, they would have assumed a more conciliating tone. The author would have flattered the people of this country, even in their excesses; he would

have endeavoured to gain over the enemies of Britain by smooth and soothing language ; he would “ have stooped to conquer ;” he would not, as I have done, rendered them hatred for hatred, and scorn for scorn.

My writings, the first pamphlet excepted, have had no other object than that of keeping alive an attachment to the Constitution of the United States and the inestimable man who is at the head of the government, and to paint in their true colours those who are the enemies of both ; to warn the people, of all ranks and descriptions, of the danger of admitting among them, the anarchical and blasphemous principles of the French revolutionists, principles as opposite to those of liberty as hell is to heaven. If, therefore, I have written at the instance of a British agent, that agent must most certainly deserve the thanks of all the real friends of America. But, say some of the half democrats, what right have you to meddle with the defence of our government at all?—The same right that you have to exact my obedience to it, and my contributions towards its support. Several Englishmen, not so long in the country as I had been, served in the militia against the western rebels, and, had I been called on, I must have served

too. Surely a man has a right to defend with his pen, that which he may be compelled to defend with a musquet.

As to the real, bloody, cut-throats, they carry their notion of excluding me from the use of the press still further. "While" (says one of them) "While I am a friend to the *unlimited* freedom of the press, when exercised by *an American*, I am an implacable foe to its prostitution to a *foreigner*, and would at any time assist in hunting out of society, any meddling foreigner who should dare to interfere in our politics. I hope the apathy of our *brethren* of Philadelphia will no longer be indulged, and that an exemplary *vengeance* will soon burst upon the head of such a presumptuous fellow.— *Justice, honour, national gratitude*, all call for it.—May it no longer be delayed.

" *An American.*"

Are not you, Mr. Swanwick, the President of the Emigration Society? Well, then, Sir, as your institution is said to be for the information of persons emigrating from foreign countries, be so good as to insert the little extract above quoted, in your next dispatches for a cargo of emigrants. Above

all, Sir, be sure to tell those who are disposed to emigrate from England, those martyrs in the cause of liberty; be sure to tell them that this is the land of *equal* liberty; that here, and here alone, they will find the true unlimited freedom of the press, but that, if they dare make use of it, "*justice, honour, national gratitude,* will call for exemplary *vengeance* on their heads."

I should not have noticed this distinction between *foreigners* and *Americans*, had I not perceived, that several persons, who are, generally speaking, friends to their country, seem to think that it was impertinent in me to meddle with the politics here, because I was an Englishman. I would have these good people to recollect, that the laws of this country hold out, to foreigners, an offer to all that liberty of the press which Americans enjoy, and that, if this liberty be abridged, by whatever means it may be done, the laws and the constitution and all together is a mere cheat; a snare to catch the credulous and enthusiastic of every other nation; a downright imposition on the world. If people who emigrate hither have not a right to make use of the liberty of the press, while the natives have, it is very ill done to call this a country of *equal*

liberty. *Equal*, above all epithets, is the most improper that can be applied to it; for, if none but Americans have access to the press, they are the masters and foreigners are their subjects, nay their slaves. An honourable and comfortable situation upon my word! The emigrants from some countries may be content with it, perhaps; I would not say, that the "Martyrs in the cause of liberty" from England, would not quietly bend beneath the yoke, as, indeed, they are in duty bound to do; but, for my part, who have not the ambition to aspire to the crown of martyrdom, I must and I will be excused. Either the laws shall be altered, or I will continue to avail myself of the liberty that they held out to me, and that partly tempted me to the country. When an act is passed for excluding Englishmen from exercising their talents, and from promulgating what they write, then will I desist; but I hope, when that time arrives, no act will be passed to prevent people from emigrating back again.

Before I conclude, it seems necessary to say a word or two about the miserable shift, which the democrats have had recourse to, respecting the infamous letter of *Citizen Hint*. They now pretend, that I fabricated it myself, though I have publicly declared, that it



was delivered into my hands by a gentleman of reputation, whose name I have mentioned. Can any one be stupid enough to imagine, that I would particularly at this time, have run the risk of being detected in such a shameful business? And, how could it have been undertaken without running that risk? Had I written it myself, there would have been my hand-writing against me, and had I employed another, that other might have betrayed me; he might have ruined me in the opinion of all those, whom it is my interest as well as my pride to be esteemed by; or, at best, I should have been at his mercy for ever afterwards.

Besides the great risk of detection, let any one point out, if he can, what end I could propose to myself by such a device. As to making my shop and myself known, I presume I did not stand in need of a scare-crow, to effect that, when the kind democrats themselves had published to the whole Union, that I had taken the house in which I live, for the purpose of retailing my "poison," as they called it, and had even had the candour to tell the world, that I had paid my rent in advance. \* They affect to believe, some-

\* It was to Mr. Franklin Bache's creditable and incorruptible Gazette, that I was indebted for this volunteer ad-

times, that the letter was a mere trick to bring in the pence, and, in one of their latest paragraphs, they call me a "catch-penny author." But, let them recollect, that I am now a bookseller, whose trade it is to get money; and if I am driven to such shifts as the Scare-Crow, to get a living, let them reconcile this circumstance with their assertions concerning my being liberally paid by Great Britain. A man in British pay, rolling in "the Gold of Pit," could cer-

vertisement. This was generous in a declared foe; but those will not be astonished at the editor's candour, and tolerating principles, who are acquainted with the following anecdote.

*From the European Magazine, for Sept.*

*1795, page 156.*

"When Voltaire arrived at Paris, an interview took place between him and Franklin. After the first compliments, which by the way were more adulative than comported with the character of an American, and above all of a stern Republican, the Doctor presented his grandson to Voltaire, in soliciting for him his *bleffing*. The philosopher of impiety relished the pleasantry; and to render the farce complete, he rose from his chair, and with a patriarchal air, laid his hands on the head of *the child*, and solemnly pronounced, in a loud voice, these three words: *God, Liberty, and Toleration*. All the pious were shocked at the American, who, they said burlesqued Religion in asking the *bleffing* of Voltaire."

tainly never be so reduced as to venture every thing for the sake of collecting a few eleven-penny bits. It is the misfortune of the democrats ever to furnish arguments against themselves.

Those who reason upon the improbability of the democrats sending the threatening letter, do not recollect the extract I have above quoted from the *Aurora*, in which the people of Philadelphia are called upon to murder me, and are told, that “*justice, honour, and national gratitude demand it.*” Is it very improbable that men, capable of writing paragraphs like this, should, upon finding the people deaf to their *honourable* insinuations, attempt to intimidate my landlord by a cut-throat letter?

Their great object is to silence me; to this all their endeavours point: lies, threats, spies and informers, every engine of Jacobinical invention is played off. I am sorry to tell them, that it is all in vain, for I am one of those whose obstinacy increases with opposition.

I have now to apologize to my indulgent reader, for having taken up so much of his time with subjects relating chiefly to myself. The task, has, to me, been a very disagreeable

one; but it was become necessary, as well for the vindication of my-own character as for the satisfaction of my friends; yes, in spite of envy, malice, and falsehood, I say, my numerous and respectable friends, who, I trust, will be pleased to find, that there is nothing in the HISTORY OF PETER PORCUPINE to raise a blush for the commendations they have bestowed on his works, or to render them unworthy of their future support.

E N D.





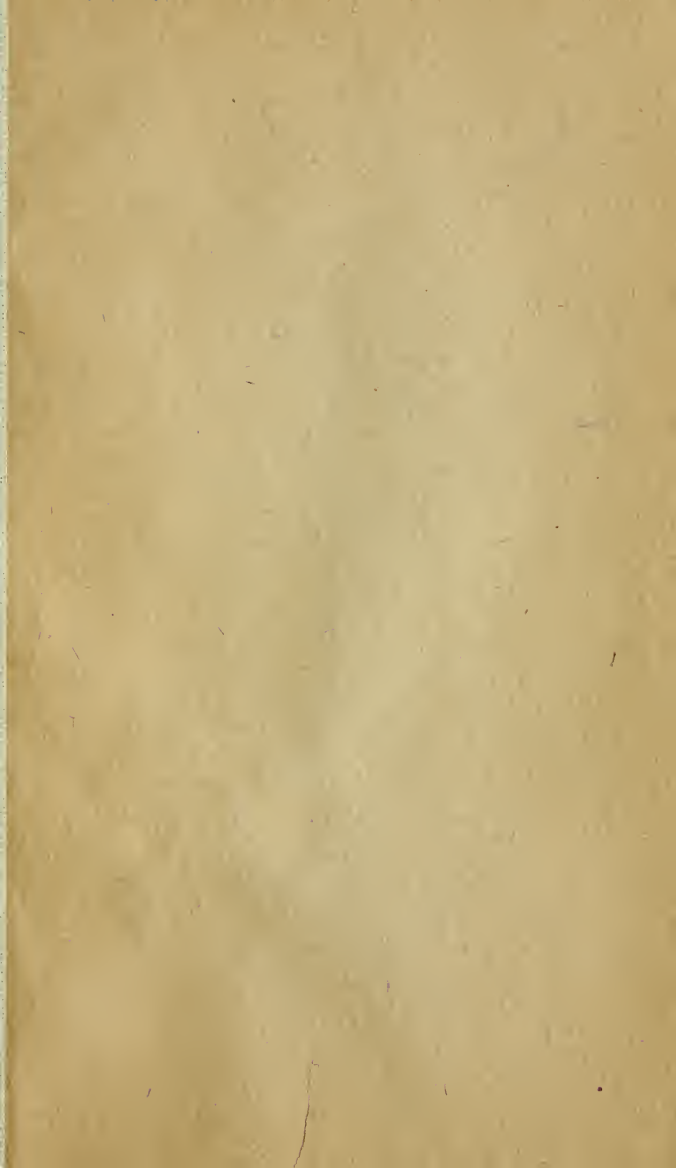


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